

THE WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

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TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, JANUARY 25, 1860.

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Treason in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Willson a few days ago in the U. S. Senate, opposed the confirmation of Mr. Faulkner to the French Mission, on the ground that he was in favor of "resisting the inauguration of a Republican President."

This determination to resist the will of the majority in this government was regarded by Northern Republicans as treasonable, and they refused to have any one represent this country abroad, who entertained such sentiments. It would have been thought by patriots everywhere that such treasonable sentiments could find no response in the Senate of this nation—that there, the will of the majority would ever be regarded as the supreme law—that this fundamental principle in the theory of this government, would never be questioned by any one, much less grave Senators. But what have been the astonishment, when Senator Mason, from the "Old Dominion," came in his seat, and said that the sentiments entertained by Mr. Faulkner, reflected the opinions of Virginians, and also believed of the entire South? Mr. Willson, of Texas, followed Mr. Mason, and justified, in the most positive manner, the opinions entertained and expressed by Mr. Faulkner—Mr. Clay, of Alabama, and the grave and hoary headed Toombs, of Georgia, gave their adherence to the same doctrine. A vote was then taken, and thirty U. S. Senators were in favor of giving one of the most important appointments in the gift of this general government, to a man entertaining sentiments destructive of the great doctrine of the Federal constitution. If there is one principle more universally admitted—and by all patriots recognized and acknowledged—than another in the theory of this government, it is that a majority must, and of right ought to, rule. If this great leading idea in our Federal compact, is to be trampled under foot, then indeed are we out on a boisterous sea, without chart or compass. If the time has come when a majority of the American people, have not the right to elect a President, then this government does not derive its "just powers from the consent of the governed," but is controlled by the arbitrary and imperious will of a few.

We call the attention of our readers, and of the world, to the fact that THIRTY DEMOCRATIC United States Senators, while holding their seats in the Senate of the Nation, on the 17th day of January, 1860, by their vote as such Democratic Senators, announced to the world, that, if a President were elected, by the American people in November, 1860, who entertained opinions thought to be right by a majority of these States, they would resist his inauguration. We call attention of our readers, and of the world, to the further fact, that every Republican present in the Senate at that time, voted against a doctrine of the Federal constitution, and of the great interests of the people.

If this determination on part of pro-slavery, disunion, Democratic U. S. Senators, is intended to strangle the free will of the great North; as an American citizen, having a common interest in the future prosperity of this people, feeling a patriotic impulse in common with all the lovers of our institutions, and exulting in the renewal which clusters around our past history, we declare our unaltered wish, that no true patriot, or independent man will fall in giving "shape and form" to the principles he believes to be right. If the South, with her 6,000,000 of inhabitants, is to dictate terms by which she will suffer the 20,000,000 of Northern freemen to elect a Chief Magistrate for this Federal Union, then the independence of Northern white men is but little removed from that of Southern slaves. If a majority have to obey the dictation of a minority, the sooner it is known the better. If, however, there is a difference of opinion on this question—If it is, up to this date, an open question in this country that a majority shall rule, the coming November election should for ever settle it, and the Republicans, and all those who oppose the extension of slavery beyond its present limits, should be true to themselves and true to the great principle universally recognized by the fathers of this commonwealth. If this doctrine can be settled by the election of a Republican President, we have a double reason for wishing one elected. If the wish of a majority of the American people is sovereign, let them then elect their President, and resort to every means necessary to his complete inauguration.

Mr. Faulkner is a gentleman of fine ability, and national and patriotic in his principles. He is a man of a few days ago, in a public speech declared that, if the Republic were elected in electing a President, he was in favor of resisting his inauguration. Is that what you call "national and patriotic principles," neighbor? That it is. Does any one have a doubt, but we did not think any one living in Indiana would be willing to admit it. We will keep you on the record, Colonel.

That is what the editor of the Journal says of a man who, a few days ago, in a public speech declared that, if the Republic were elected in electing a President, he was in favor of resisting his inauguration. Is that what you call "national and patriotic principles," neighbor? That it is. Does any one have a doubt, but we did not think any one living in Indiana would be willing to admit it. We will keep you on the record, Colonel.

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ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE.

DANVILLE, ILL., Jan. 16, 1860.
Dear Express: Illinois ran a narrow escape last week from being thawed out and brought back to its wonted plasticity and muddiness; but a sudden change of wind and weather had a salutary effect and now the earth is firm again, the air cold and bracing.

The late Danville Convention in this State seems to have attracted but little notice from the people; in fact their attention was very generally turned toward our State and the proceedings of the Democracy at Indianapolis. The result of their work was looked upon as the turning point for or against the Great Dwarf at the Charleston Convention, and now the Douglas men draw their political robes about them with apparent self security, looking forward to the time when their Worshipful Master will take his seat in the much coveted chair, and they be the recipients of many honors from his generous hand—in other words, they imagine what a glorious time they will have, when, with sleeves rolled to the elbow, and without let or hindrance, they are admitted to the public crib. But are their ill-considered schemes accomplished, it is extremely probable that the strong arm of the Opposition will dash them to the ground, and they, with their man, will sink into the mazes of obscurity.

The Republicans of this State seem to be unanimously in favor of Lincoln for the Presidency, and would give him a hearty support in case he got the nomination; but they are not obsequious about it, and will support any man upon whom the Republicans generally can unite.

A large majority of the Danville act did, in the approaching campaign, as they did in the great contest between Douglas and Lincoln, and every attempt to bring the two factions of the Democracy together will only be a successful effort to widen the breach between them.

Things are working, and all the Opposition have to do, is to unite upon a good man, marshal their forces in harmony and good feeling and march to the field of battle, and certain victory will be awarded to them, and the advent of a new state of affairs, in the administration of government, will be hailed with acclamation from all sections of the country. And so mote it be.

Coming up from Mattson one night last week, I invested fifty cents in the luxury of a sleeping car, but the verdict is ready to render is decidedly unfavorable to the institution, for you might as well try to sleep in Sage's bake oven, at a red heat, as to successfully court the drowsy god in one of "them things," especially if it is under the charge of a negro, as this was, who takes delight in "fring up," and keeping the temperature of the atmosphere inside at boiling heat, while that of the outside is in the neighborhood of zero.

Unless tired nature is completely exhausted, and the whole night is before me, I would advise travelers to forego the apparent luxury and try to put up with the inconveniences of the old way.

Business in the course of the week called me to Urbana, and I had the pleasure of meeting with many persons who were formerly citizens of Terre Haute, but who, like all Americans, migratory in their character, found inducements farther West and selected this place to pitch their tents and build up homes. And their choice fell upon a good spot, for the country around is of the best in Illinois. The view looking west from East Urbana, or Old Town, is one of the finest I ever saw, and second only to a view from Snake Hook out upon the broad Atlantic. But, unlike that, here is an apparently boundless tract of prairie country, dotted over with farm houses, barns and haystacks and subdivided into fields of corn, wheat and meadow, which, in the proper time of year, yield bountifully under the influences of cultivation and amply reward the farmer for his toil and time, besides making him the most independent of men.

Urbana proper lies about a mile and a half east of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and since the road was built, a rival to the old town has sprung into existence, which already equals it in population, business and improvements, and bids fair to leave the other in the lurch. The new town, West Urbana, lies on each side of the railroad, at the depot, and is pleasantly situated, either for business or residence.

It is a great pity the two could not have been united, as it would be one of the most important points in Eastern Illinois. As it is, however, the interests of the citizens are divided, a jealous rivalry exists between them, and the prospect is, that East Urbana, with its county seat, will become a suburb town in spite of all its claims. But, notwithstanding this state of things, considerable business is done in both places, and many of the citizens look forward to the time when the intermediate space will be built up, and their interests consolidated.

On Saturday last, our train had quite an exciting chase after a herd of seven deer, that happened to be grazing between the road and fence. As soon as they saw the coming train they ran up their flags of alarm and put out; but the iron horse, untraced to the usages of war, did not heed them, in fact, redoubled his exertions in the hot pursuit. It lasted almost five minutes, the nimble creatures making splendid time, when an angle in the fence and ditch under the road suddenly impeded their progress. The hesitation, however, was but momentary. Six of them cleared the fence beautifully, but the seventh, making a leap, had jumped, struck the ground, the others, after clearing the fence, were on the broad prairie and some of them were on their way.

You may possibly hear from me again from Cape Horn.

We take the following from the New Albany Tribune, and it affords us much pleasure to find that our friend Gregg approves the recent call for a State Convention, and we hope he will be found acting energetically with those who are opposed to the present disunion Democracy party.

"In many things we are pleased with the call for an Opposition convention recently issued, and trust that wise counsel will prevail in the Convention, and that good and true men will be placed upon the State ticket, who can command all the votes of those opposed to the present wicked and corrupt Administration. With a good conservative ticket and a Union platform, we can be successful, and with harmony and cooperation success will be certain."

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

A Few Facts and Figures for Men to Read.

South Carolina has three Representatives in Congress, with a free white population of 317,456.

New Hampshire has three Representatives in Congress, with a free white population of 317,456.

North Carolina has six Representatives in Congress, with a free white population of 317,456.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hindman made a speech accusing the Republicans of the responsibility of non organization of the House; if they had put in nomination one who had not endorsed the circulation a book counselling rapine, insurrection and bloodshed, there would have been no prolonged opposition to his election or an allusion to the white slaves of the Northern nations.

He said John Brown was a tool of the Republicans and no Republican could shirk the responsibility. Public opinion would gibbet them as effectually as the hang that strangled John Brown. If Mr. Hickman could march his Northerners to the South the Northerners would be welcomed to hospitable harbors, the black mantle of Republicanism covered Sherman and Helper. It was an insult to the South to insist on Mr. Sherman for Speaker. The Democrats should unite on one of their own party and vote for him to the end of the contest, whether it ended to-morrow or the 4th of March 1861.

Mr. Leake caused an article from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer to be read, and denied that he had ever said on this floor that the election of Mr. Sherman was just cause for the dissolution of the Union. He thought it the intermediate step. He denied the truth of the Courier's assertion that they wanted to reduce the six millions of whites in the South to slavery.

Mr. Coffey thought it a plain fact so acknowledged by several Southern Democrats, that they have signed a paper pledging themselves to resist, by all parliamentary stratagem, a vote on the plurality rule.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas' resolution instructing the Judiciary to report a bill for the better suppression of infanticide, &c., was specially assigned for 1:30 p. m.

Monday night, a battle of logic took place on the point, whether the Senate had a right to transact any business until the House adjourned. The Senate finally, by a vote of 45 to 7—laid over.

A point of order to that effect, and referring a private bill on which the debate had sprung up, to the committee on private land claims.

Five thousand five hundred extra copies of the Treasury Report were ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th.

SENATE.—Mr. Curtis said the eyes of the country are upon the House, and they must extricate themselves from their present position. The previous question on Mr. Hutchins' plurality resolution having been called, it must be decided, and till then all debate is out of order.

The Clerk remarked that while he was willing to submit any question to the House the gentleman from Iowa could take the floor from the gentleman from Missouri to press his point.

Mr. Holes' opening remarks were almost unintelligible in the reporter's gallery owing to the prevalent confusion. He argued that accession did not originate in the South, but in Massachusetts during the war of 1812.

He mentioned that three-fourths of the country were with the South on the real question at issue, which is one of power, and of which slavery is more in the ascendency.

A colloquy between Messrs. Farnsworth and McClelland as to the position of the Illinois Democracy and the subject of slavery in the territories, and in which Mr. Morris subsequently took part.

Mr. Pryor rose to a personal explanation; he referred to an article in the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, in reference to him, saying he was under no obligations to respond to any issue from the pen or imagination of James Gordon Bennett—a notorious individual, and conspicuous by his position and labored violations of all the rights of humanity—who had supplanted himself with money and means by extorting contributions from the tears of interest—a wretch who bears on his back the scars of many merited scourges, and whose heart is tainted by every conceivable contamination; a mercenary, consenting to the dishonor of his own family—a crime which no language is commensurate to express; a foul and loathsome creature, whose name is worthy of execration, and from whose contact truth and virtue shrink; a fiend, denied the friendship of the social circle—a man covered with infamy, shame and the approbrium of humanity.

Mr. Pryor asked Mr. Milson whether it was true as the editor stated that he had been in debate the other day for language used in debate.

Mr. Milson replied that he intended a personal rebuke, but his design was to protect the decorum of the House. There were other transgressions of the rules of order that day, and he had determined, if possible to arrest this sort of discussion which might lead to calamitous results.

Mr. Pryor said his colleague's explanation was satisfactory, but there remained an issue between his colleague and himself. He understood his colleague to say that the employment of his term he made use of was unparliamentary, for which, one might justly be called to order. He (Pryor) now proposed to vindicate himself from the charge of infracting the dignity of parliamentary discussion by the indiscreet use of the term. He remarked that Mr. Hickman had made an injurious and unfounded insinuation on the character of the South, and his colleague, under that impression, reversed the obligation and stigmatized his sentiments as false.

The word false did not necessarily imply an insult. The gentleman's statement may be false; yet he may not intend an insult. Was there any phrase more legitimate? If the speeches of Fox, Burke, Clay, Randolph, and others, be referred to it would be found that they had used this term. He understood that Mr. McClelland the other day, stigmatized some statement of Mr. Hickman's as false; and Mr. Montgomery had applied the term falsehood to his Pennsylvania colleague. Why was he made a rising exception?

Mr. Howard rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington letter to the N. Y. Express, in which it was mentioned as a rumor, that Mr. Wendell Wood had entered into a private agreement to elect Mr. Sherman by plurality rule, in the absence of certain western

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

MADISON, IND., Jan. 19.

Rev. John Finley Owsen, founder of the Hanover College, and for thirty years pastor and teacher at Hanover, Ind., died on Tuesday, at Hanover, of ossification of the heart. He was 73 years old.

There has been \$4,000,000 worth of scrip issued by the P. O. Department. One man, it is said, owns \$200,000 worth, purchased at 80 cents.

The President has tendered to Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, the U. S. Treasury ship. He declines.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 20.

The afternoon session of yesterday was occupied in the examination of Geo. How, of Boston, one of the principal officers of the Pemberton Mills. D. Newell and his self paid \$225,000 for the property, valued at \$400,000. He escaped from the Mill while it was falling. The witness gave a description of the mill, and testified positively that he never had the slightest doubt of its stability, and never heard it questioned.

The testimony at the evening session developed nothing new.

J. A. True, carpenter, had the shafting put up, but found no settling, and considered the building safe.

Morris Knowles, carpenter, was re-examined, but added nothing of importance to his previous testimony.

HON. C. B. COCHRANE.
UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20.

Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, declares that Hon. C. B. Cochrane is not in the least insane, but overtasked by professional and Congressional duties. He became so prostrated and shaken in mind that it was feared insanity would supervene. He was brought to the institution as a precautionary measure.

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